CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

SMITH & JONES EDGEFIELD, S. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce that they are now prepared to do all work in the COACH MAKING and REPAIRING BUSI-NESS that may be entrusted to them, in a work

manlike manner, and with neatness and dispatch. We have on hand a few CARRIAGES and superior BUGGIES, of our own manufacture, which wa will sell low. All kinds of REPAIRING done promptly and

warranted to give satisfaction. As we sell ONLY FOR CASH, our prices are unusually reasonable. All we ask is a trial. SMITH & JONES.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC BURIAL CASES

AND CASKETS! ment of these beautiful Rosewood finish METALLIC BURIAL CASES and CASKETS— Air-tight and indestructible—for protecting and preserving the Dead—which he will sell at but a

preference over all others.
Orders promptly filled. Terms, of course

noderate advance on original cost and transporta-

tion. Wherever introduced these Cases have the

SALE AND LIVERY STABLES! I. N. TEAGUE, EDGEFIELD, S. C

LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS.

HORSES left in his charge will receive the best attention.
BEGGIES, CARRIAGES and HACKS, and

good-gentle HORSES, to hire whenever called DROVERS will find ample accommodation at my Stables.

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the CERMANIA. HANOVER, NIAGARA &

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURINCE COMPANIES Of New York,—the aggregate Cash Assetts of which is NEAR THREE MILLIONS OF DOL-

LARS—is prepared to take risks against loss or damage by Fire on liberal terms.

Z. W. CARWILE, Agent.

Fresh Arrivals

New York!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRUGS. MEDICINES,

FANCY ARTICLES. WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT The Very Lowest Living Prices

Physicians' bills filled at Augusta prices. Call and try us.

TEAGUE & CARWILE.

Spring and Summer GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS direct from Charleston, consisting of

MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, COTTONADES, STRIPES, BROWN AND PLANTER'S LINEN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS. LONG CLOTHS,

BED TICK, &c. Ladies, Misses and Men's HATS AND BONNETS:

Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, Plumes, Gloves, Veils, Hosiery, LADIES, MISSES, MEN AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, SADDLES, BRIDLES, GIRTHS, SURCIN-

GLES, With many other articles too tedious to mention which will be sold at the lowest market price for

CASH ONLY.

B. C. BRYAN, Agent.
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B. SMITH & CO. New Store

Mt. Vintage. JUST opened at MOUNT VINTAGE, (the late residence of Mr. F. O'CONNOR,) a varied as-

Dry Goods & Groceries.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps. AND ALL THE USUAL ARTICLES KEPT

IN COUNTRY STORES. 23-Goods not on our shelves will be procured at short notice. TERMS REASONABLE, and a fair share of

patronage solicited. Mt. Vintage, Dec 11 SPECTACLES

For Old and Young I HAVE on hand a large and choice variety of SPECTACLES, including Patent Perescopic LENS and genuine Scotch PEBBLES. Also, EVE GLASSES, EYE PROTECTORS, &c. Give me a call. I can suit your Eyes.
D. F. MckWEN.

To the Public. D. F. McEWEN, having received a COM-PLETE ASSORMENT OF WATCH MATERIALS, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now

Watch Repairing Department. All work done by him will be warranted.

And less for battle-fields and glory; If writ in human hearts, a name Seemed better than in song and story ;-If men instead of nursing pride Would learn to hate it and abhor it

If more relied on Love to guide, The world would be the better for it. If men dealt less in stocks and lands, And more in bonds and deeds fraternal; If Love's work had more willing hands,

To link this world to the supernal; If men stored up Love's oil and wine, And on bruised human hearts would nour it If "yours" and "mine" would once combine, The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of life, And fewer spoil it in rehearsal; If Bigotry would sheathe its knife Till Good Became more universal; If Custom, gray with ages grown, Had fewer blind men to adoro it; If talent shone for Truth alone,

If men were wise in little things-

Affecting less in all their dealings-If hearts had fewer rusted strings To isolate their kindly feelings; If men, when Wrong beats down the Light, Would strike together and restore it; If Right made Might in every fight, The world could be the better for it.

The world would be the better for it.

REPORT

ON THE RESOURCES OF THE PROPOSED New District of Calhoun, So. Ca., WITH PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR IMMI-GRANTS AND PERSONS AFFECTED WITH PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

[Concluded.]

West of and adjacent to Aiken is a ragged broken body of land, containing probably for-ty or fifty square miles, which, to the unobervant traveler, presents a most bleak and dreary aspect; but the various stratus cropping out naturally, or exposed by the effects of heavy rains washing away the hill sides, and by the rail road excavations, affird a vast ield, interesting alike to the scientific geol-

cist or the practical manufacturer. Immense beds of different kinds of clay, from the purest and whitest Kaolin, to the lark colored mud of which bricks are made, sands of all hues, some as fine as flour, others large course chrystals; sileceous earths of conglomerate shell, buhrstone, granite, mica. feldspar, othres of different colors, are all found in this vicinity. But a short distance off a deposit of magnesia is found, and potash can be readily made in the surrounding for ests. Experts have pronounced the sands to be admirably adapted for making glass and chrystal, and the quality of the Kaolin is adbe found in such immediate proximity any

Ure, page 464, Vol. II, says: "It is to the Inte Josiah Wedgewood, Esq., that this country (England) and the world at large are mainly indebted for the great modern ad vancement of the ceramic art. * So sound were his principles, so judicious his plans of procedure, and so aby have they been prosecuted by his successors in Stafford shire, that a pepulation of sixty thousand operatives now derive a comfortable subsis-

eace within a district, formerly bleak and barren, of eight miles long by six broad which now contains one bandred and fif kilns, and is significantly called the Potteries And McCulloch, in his Dictionary, Vol. II page 324, speaking of this ware, says: "I s excellent workmanship, its solidity, the advantage it possesses of sustaining the action of fires, its fine glaze, impenetrable to acids, the beauty and convenience of its form, the or eight week. cheapness of its price, have given rise to a commerce so active and universal that in traveling from Paris to St. Petersburg, from Amsterdam to the farthest point of Sweden, and from Dunkirk to the extremity of the

South of France, one is served at every inn upon English ware. Spain, Portugal and Italy are supplied with it; and vessels are loaded with it for both the Indies and the continent of America. The estimated value of these products (in 1835) exceed \$15,000.-000 annually." The practical uses of these earth sands and clays are innumerable. Each year some new use is found for some of the various modifications to which stone ware, earthenware, porcelain glass, ohrystal de., can be applied, formed as they are of a substance of no other intrinsic value, and of gradations of quality as to suit every station admirably adapted to labor saving and economical uses, and capable of receiving the most beautiful and exquisite forms, affording gratification to the most fastidious tastes and

faucies. Among the uses of these plastic clays, not the least important is that of making articles such as bricks, tiles, &c. Paving tiles, draining tiles and roofing tiles, as well as ornamental encaustic tiles, would meet with a ready sale if properly introduced. The difference in the rates of insurance of houses covered with shingles, as :s customary in this country, and those covered with metals, slates or tiles, indicate the importance of substituting incombustible roofs in place of those now used, and fire as well as ordinary building bricks are constantly needed in a grow-

In 1856 a party of Northerners shipped from a portion of this tract several thousand tons of this Kaolin to be manufactured in New England; and a few years later a factory was established here, and is now in successful operation. The ware is generally the ordinary qualities, but some has been turned out that was so clear, smooth and translucent as to bear favorable comparison with French porcelain, and others similar to the Parian marble work, indicating that the materials in general, and more particularly of the vine for making the various grades and qualities

abounded in this locality. In 1838, when the population of the United States was only one-half its present number, of their reports and essays having been pubthe value of the earthenware morted amount- lished in pamphlet form and republished in ed to \$1,600,000.

employed in making articles of c-arse stoneware, which were eagerly sought after as substitutes for white ware, and a number of employees were exempted from conscription, in order to furnish the Medical Purveyors and other departments with various indispensible articles. A few days since one of the potters stated that ven now he could not supply the demand for coarse pipkins, pans, jugs, jars, &c., at fifteen cents per gallon, and with his rough and primitive machinery he could turn out fifty gallons per day to the hand.

Taking into consideration the protection afforded by the present tariff, and the fragility and consequent enormous consumption of this class of articles, there is every propared to axecute, with dispatch, all work reason to believe that properly conducted in the tive investments that can be made. In Eng land the pipe clay from Dorsetshire and De vonshire, and the flints from Kent, are trans All styles of HAIR WORK and SOLID GOLD | ported to Suffordshire, where the principal All styles of HAIR WORK and SOLID GOLD
JEWELRY made to order.

TRAMS CASH. No werk will be allowed to leave the Shop until paid for.

Oet 31

Develop Interest to Staffordshire, where the principal clay abounds. Now, bere are inexpansible deposits of the raw material of various qualities, lying immediately on the surface, in a our lines of rail rouds to the coast, and thence our lines of rail rouds to the coast, and then coast, and the coast, and t

cial centres, fuel so abundant that the expense would only be for the cutting and hauling, and not in a wild, uncivilized country, but where schools and churches are already from Great Britain amounted in 1857 to £1, 488,668 (over \$7,000,000), of which the United States took nearly one half, so little

One of our peach grower. has the potter's art been encouraged in the

Your Committee would express a hope that by some means enterprise may be directed to these invaluable deposits, believing that were the opportunities here offered genrally known, that this field for labor would rapidly fill, and that Calhoun District might become as noted for its wares as Stuffordshire

The vast amount of money annually sent abroad for the purchase of silks, the increasing consumption of this article among all classes, and to an extent probably not known in any other country except China, and the acknowledged capacity of the United States to produce silk of the very best quality, induced Congress in 1826 to publish and distribute manuals and treatises, prepared with great care and fullness, giving all necessary instructions and details for the prosecution of this business, from the propagation and planting of the trees to the preparation and manntacture of the silk. The interest manifested was commensurate with the importance of the subject, and the prospect of silk becoming one of our staple productions was flattering and encouraging, until the morus multicaulis mania of '38 and '40 spread over the land. The history of that speculation unfolds a system of villainy and fraud seldom exceeded. Every possible trick was devised to create exorbitant prices and immediate demand for the buds, cuttings and roots of the plant, and with such success that all classes of society entered into the speculation, confident of amassing fortunes in a year or two, entirely forgetting that unless some one would not be any demand for the trees. When the people awoke from their delusion, very naturally a proportionate reaction took place, and silk culture was denounced as a humbug by thousands who had not had a single worm. New that the passions of the mo ment are passed away, we can perceive the folly of the scheme and the cause of its failure. It was not that silk culture was unprofitable, but that so few attempted to raise sitk

that there was no demand for the trees on which were hung such teagnificent baits. The culture of the silk has been considered by the Chinese for 1000 years as next in immany kinds; ferrugenious sand stones, the portance to that of rice. There some species of worms produce four crops during the year. The value of silk goods annually produced in Europe exceeds \$275,000,000, of which Austria produces \$60,000,000 and Italy \$50,000,-000. In France 500,000 persons are employed by it, or one in eighty of the population; and in England 16,000,000 pounds are chrystal, and the quality of the Kaolin is ad annually imported, thus giving employment mitted to be equal, if not superior, to that of in the manufacture to 40,000 persons. For which the celebrated Staffordshive ware is merly several families in this town devoted made. It is doubtful if the combination of some care and affention to silk, and made their own handkerchiefs, dresses, etc. The recent establishment of a factory at Newark, N. J., for making silk, velvets and plushes indicates a revival of this interest. When reared in a close, moist atmosphere the caterpiller s subject to various diseases; but in a clinate as pure, dry and elastic as that of Aiken, hey are far more hardy, and require less attention. Whilst in Europe from 20 to 60 per cent, are lost from the effects of climate, food

and disease, here scarcely 5 per cent, die, and there are but few ants or insects to destroy the eggs. The morns muticaulis flourishes without any more care or attention than any of our forest trees, and the growth is so rapid that the leaves can be used the second year after planting. The whole business of maniging a cocoonery, rearing the worms and celing the silk is so simple that it can be readily learned from books.

The sick husbandry affords the most rapid agricultural returns, being completed in six The small amount of capital requisite, the great remuneration and the light nature of the work, is suggestive of its adaptation as an employment for that large class whose delicate health requires a mild climate, but whose means do not enable them to lead a life of idleness, as well as for women and children who are unable to undergo the fatigues incident to other labor. A cocoonery, in connection with a vineyard and orchard, would af-

would be a source of amusement, health and FRUIT CULTURE .. The attention of the South, formerly, was almost entirely directed to the production of the great staples of cotton, rice, corn, sugar, lumber, &c., to the neglect of other impora material so easily worked, and of such tant articles. Occasionally a tarmer would set out a few fruit trees, (without selecting from the highest to the lowest; clearly and varieties,) in an old field, and a vine or two around his house, leaving them to take care of themselves, and as the neglected troes did not thrive and flourish the culture was pronounced unflitted for our climate and un-

profitable Eventually a few zealous Pomologists set about the work in good earnest, selecting the best varieties and extending to the trees and vines proper attention and labor. For several years dependence was had on the Northern and European nurseries, but experience soon demonstrated the advantage of propagating Southern seedlings, and now but few

plants are imported from abroad. It is only since 1850 that much attention was attracted in this vicinity to fruit culture. The immense returns realized by the proprietors of some of the orchards and vineyards, from lands unfit for the profitable culture of cotton and corn, led their neighbors to inquire into the secret of their success. Since then orchards and vineyards have gradually but

Aiken Vine Growing and Horticultural Association," their object being "To promote and the manufacture of wine." This association has been instrumental in

extending much valuable information; many the agricultural journals and Patent Office invitation to the vine growers of the South to hold a Convention in this place, and to bring with them specimens of their grapes and wines for comparison and classification. Delegates from five States accordingly met on the 21st of August, and Ex-Senator and Governor James II. Hammond was elected presiding officer of the Convention. Upon taking the chair, he remarked "that the exhibition this day, and the presence of these Delegates, indicated that an interest in bchalf of growing our own grapes and manufacturing our own wine, was extending, and that a large belt of waste lands, capable of growing extensively these fruits, was flow about to engage the attention that should have been called to them hitherto. Nay, five acres. more, the exhibition this day, he ventured to

The World Would Be The Better For It. | Country intersected by streams affording wa- | by steam ships to the large Northern cities, | one with the grapes, and it should not be for | few isolated cases, but on the fact that hun | few isolated cases, but on the fact that hun | few isolated cases, but on the fact that hun | few isolated cases, but on the fact that hun | few isolated cases, but on the fact that hun | few isolated cases, but on the good peaches, to reach those markets from the | poorest hill sides, adapted to nothing e'se. | dreds of invalids, in various stages of their 20th to the 25th of June, thus anticipating the New Jersey crops from four to six weeks. The first peaches command as high as \$15 to \$20 per bushel, and an average of, at least, established. It is stated in the Encyclopedia \$5 may be reasonably expected, as the Aiken Brittanica that "the exports of earthenware fruit has an established reputation, excelled by no other section, being healthy, well fla-

One of our peach growers, since the close of the war, sent to his factor in New York for various family supplies, stating that he was without money and would have to depend on the next peach crop. Much to his gratification the articles were immediately forwarded, with an intimation that no better security was requisite than a promise of a consignment of an article so prized in New

York as were the Aiken peaches.

Mr. James Purvis states that he has sixty acres in peaches, which requires three hands to cultivate, and that he has made five crops in six years, realizing from \$5000 to \$10,000

Several of our orchardists have realized more than \$500 per acre in favorable years, which far exceeds any other crop requiring as

little work. The trees are usually planted about sixteen feet apart, or from one hundred and fifty to two hundred trees per acre, and commence bearing the third year and producing from a peck to two bushels. They are remarkably healthy, the disease known as "the yellows' not having made its appearance, and the fruit is more free of the curculia than in the richer lands of the low country. The greatest evil we have to contend with are the late frosts, which sometimes occur in April, when the fruit has just formed, and occasions great damage to the crop. By a proper selection of varieties a supply of this rich and luscious fruit may be had continuously from June to November. Putting up peaches in cans might be carried on to great advantage. APPLES.

The impression that good apples could not be produced at the South has generally prevailed; but gradually this error is being dispelled. In the culture of the apple, as of the peach, Southern raised trees must be depended on, and several of these varieties will challenge comparison with any others, either as regards flavor, size or keeping qualities. PEARS.

Although the pears exhibited at our horticultural exhibitions are unsurpassed, the opinon is common that it is not a crop that will pay. Parties who have made the cultivation of this fruit a speciality, and whose opinions are entitled to the greatest consideration, as-

sert the contrary. Colonel Hebron, of Mississippi, reports his trees as returning from five to eight hundred dollars per acre, and Mr. Berckmans, who has been engaged in this culture near fifty years, first in Belgium, then at Plainfields New Jersey, a few years since after a careful investigation, purchased a place within twenty miles of this town for the purpose of raisng pears, deeming the soil and climate better

adapted to this culture than any other. In an Essay read to the Aiken Vine Growing Association, Mr. L. E. Breckmans stated that the more refined the first flower or found that the more refined the first flower or found that the more refined the first flower or found that the more refined the first flower or found that the more refined the first flower or found that the more refined the first flower or found that the more refined the first flower or found that the more refined the first flower or found that the more refined the first flower or found the flower or found the first flower or found the flower or flower or found the flower or fl liage the more delicate will be the plant in the soil as other crops; is a light and pleasany climate, and it is a generally acknowledged fact that the pear tree is more fastidious and exacting, less hardy, and requires better management than other fruits. That of temperance, it being a noted fact that very more trees are killed by the frost than by little drunkenness is seen in vine growing more trees are killed by the frost than by any other cause acting further South; and that the blight, almost the only disease inhe rent to the pear tree, is not worse here than elsewhere, whilst the ravages or intense cold winters are never witnessed. That this climate is preferable, is evidenced by three facts ie has closely observed for several years. 1st. North are in fine condition here. 2d. Some both superior, and the foliage double size. Finally, to was satisfied that pears must pay, for they were a luxury that commanded enormous prices, and requiring to be picked before they were fully ripe, would bear transportation better than other fruit.

FICS. wholesome, they are frequently recommended by physicians as a food for invalids, and as a require little or no attention, and produce valid. two or three crops annually. ford a constant round of employment, which

To sit under one's own vine and fig tree so expressive of happiness and contentment, can be literally realized here.

Pomegranates (decideous bloomers, disthe same time), cherries, nectarines, quinces, apricots, raspberries, &c., are cultivated to a limited extent, and most excellent strawberries are to be had for four or five months by irrigating the plants.

As attention to horticulture extends, in all of other valuable fruits, such as the date, tamariud, olive, jujube, various nuts and berries, &c., will afford a wider field for enterprize.

GRAPES. In a letter published in the Merchant's Magazine, February, 1855, Dr. Goodrich, U. S. amount of wine produced in France exceeds 800,000,000 of gations, and gives employment to about two and a half millions of persons; the vineyards occupying 5,000,000 acres, the price varying from 10 to 20 cents a gallon, making an annual value of over \$100,000. 000; and that a disease of a fungoid character has proved so destructive, and continues to increase so rapidly, that fears are entertained that it may wholly destroy the vine.

As the American vines have thus far been exempt from this disease, supplies of our plants and cuttings have been forwarded to be there introduced. There all the vines becontinuously increased in size and number. be there introduced. There all the vines be-In 1858, those interested formed themselves long to the same species, but on this contiinto a society, adopting the title of "The nent there are four species, of which over one hundred varieties are cultivated. In our woods and swamps enormous vines are found the culture and improve the quality of fruit extending to the topmost branches of the forest trees, and were it not for the custom of burning the woods in the spring, they would be even more numerous than they now are. As it is, quite a business is done in the immediate vicinity, gathering the wild fruit for the distilleries located here, as well as for making wine. For an account of American During the war a number of potteries were Reports. In 1860 this Society extended an grapes, see Patent Office Reports, 1857, an V. G. Association.

One of our oldest and most successful vintners, writing on this subject in 1855. says :- " Let me assure you that vine culture is the easiest thing in the world. Any of your sons or field negroes will 'take to it' one season. The pruning can be learned in ton minutes; the working is simply hoeing, light plowing and tying of branches. The making of wine requires some attention. (Can you make good bacon without care and attention?) All this can and will be explained to your satisfaction. An acre should yield at the very least 300 gallons, worth here \$2 per gallon. One hand can attend more, the candidon dus day, he contact to mand, even it the wind only drought St. 101 ment during the war to examine different may, could not be surpassed in any part | may say this is all 'paper calculation.' It cer- localities with a view of establishing a hospior the world, especially so in reference to tainly is, but experience proves that many tal for the treatment of pulmonary disorders the variety and quality of the grapes here to have realized more than that amount. It has of soldiers, and after a full and careful investigations. been made and can be made. Have the entigation of the relative merits of various ergy to 'ry it. * * * If compared places in the limits of the Confederacy, re-The facility of transportation afforded by with other crops, such as cotton corn, wheat, the commended Aiken as combining more of the commended Aiken as combining more of the county a week or more ago. A negro girl looms, and goes into operation on the first of July. &c, we find the chances of success two to requisites than any other locality.

and on which the proprietor can live and en- several complaints, have been benefited by joy health, whilst other crops require richer residence here. Not that all have been cured: lands, always more or less sickly. On sandy but that very many have been relieved, for pine lands, such as would bring five or eight one of the characteristics of this disease is its rage season, will be about 300 gallons. On the invalid, away from his friends and usua richer clay lands it is said to reach 1000 and avocations, yearning for home, flatters himsen

Around Aiken 300 to 500 acres are now planted in grapes, and the quantity increases annually. The vines are healthy and vigorous; the peculiar dryness of the atmosphere, the rolling surface and the light porous nature of the soil, which quickly discharges all superfluous moisture, makes it specially adapted to the grape culture. The quality of the ing from this dread malady, or who are se fruit surpasses that of other sections, both in high flavor and per centage of saccharine mat-ter. The grapes begin to ripen about the middle of July, and are ready for the press some time in August.

The vines are generally planted in rows ten feet apart and about six feet in the row, making about 750 plants to the acre. This distance is preferred from the more vigorous growth of the vine here. An idea of th profits may be conceived by allowing only twenty bunches of grapes to be produced on each vine, making 15,000 bunches to the acre, which, if worth only two cents per bunch, would amount to \$300, or, at five cents per bunch, \$750.

They are rarely injured by the late frosts. but sometimes a cool or wet spell of weather occurring in June or July causes rot to partial extent, more or less, according to its du ration. A vineyard once properly started is an inheritance for one's children, as the grape vine is noted for its longevity, frequently living more than one hundred years.

Mr. Axt, of Georgia, offered to guarantee Twenty five Hundred Gallons of wine per acre to those employing him to superintend and plant their vineyards. And Prof. Hume, in an address delivered to the A. V. G. Association in 1860, stated that he was commissioned by New York houses to purchase all the Aiken wines he could get at \$2 per gallon, as dealers in wines found these best for making their "bases." What has been accomplished indicates that

Aiken, at no distant period, will be the centre of a large vine growing region. In those properties requisite for wine, the grapes grown here compare favorably with those from which the most celebratad wines of France. and Germany are produced, the maximum and minimum specific gravity of the must manufactured at Heidleberg, is 1039 and 1091 that of Necker Germany varies from 1040 to sive hotels are creeted and prove profitable 1030; Burgundy wine is made from must varying from 1071 to 1088; the must of the Rousillon, represented as the strongest French for invalids during the winter months, apwine, has the specific gravity of 1107. Grapes plications were so numerous that persongrown in this neighborhood produce a must were refused board at the hotel then kep-

It is estimated that wine can be produced at a cost of 20 cents a gallon, and the demand months in advance. Last fall, inquiries if ac even at \$2 is fully equal to the supply. It commodations were to be had were numer is an article that will always be in demand; ous; since then the hotel has been re-opened costs but little to transport to market; no and is well kept by Mr. H. Smyser, and seveant employment, not as laborious as common field work; improves in quality by keeping and its general use would promote the cause

countries. In addition to brandy made from the cultivated fruits, the various wild fruits and berries that grow in such abundance furnish materials that find a ready sale at the distilleries. At home we have the haw brandy, cherry brandy, plum brandy; persimmon brandy, Weak and worn varieties condemned at the peach brandy, blackberry brandy, potatoe brandy, gooseberry brandy, sorghum rum, &c., European varieties fail at the North, yet &c., but when shipped it assumes other names flourish here. 3d. The size and quality are and forms, and ere long at some of the cool of charge, 25 or 30 acres, to be selected by the establishment of a lager beer brewery.

Among the resources of Aiken your Committee would place, most prominently, the remarkable effects of its climate on pulmonary disorders as already incidentally referred Figs are one of those great boons of nature to; believing that a more favorable combinathat contribute to the enjoyments of life in a tion of the essential requisites for the success-Southern climate. Luscious, nutritious and ful treatment of consumption cannot be found, embracing opportunies for profitable employment and social and educational privileges axative where strong medicines are to be for the various members of a family with avoided. They grow freely in the open air, the sanitary effects of the climate on the in-

A more extended publicity of the fact of such a conjunction of favorable circumstances would, undoubtedly, be the means of alleviating the sufferings and prolonging the lives of no inconsiderable number, who would gladly playing ripe fruit and expanding blossoms at avail themselves of the knowledge when brought to their notice.

A glance at the bills of mortality of the Northern States will show how general and wide-sprend is this fell disease, under its various modifications of asthma, bronchitis, pneuprobability the naturalization and acclimation of the lungs, etc., etc. Hereditary predisposition to consumption hangs like an incubas over the heads of many, paralyzing their energies, destroying their usefulness and embitter-ing their lives. By it thousands are annually driven forth from their homes to seek relief in more congenial climes, as it is now conce-Consul at Lyons, states that the annual | ded that the medicine capable of arresting its progress is, as yet, undiscovered.

The preventive treatment consists in attention to the various functions; exercise in the open air; freedom from mental anxiety or physical exhaustion; a liberal and nutritious diet : a residence in a dry, light, and elastic atmosphere, which invigorates the lungs and pleasant and agreeable employment, which will induce the patient to exert himself and prevent the mind from dwelling on the ailnents of the body. At no place can these indications be better carried out than in this vicinity, where the hygrometic condition of peculiarity is attributable to the porous nature of the sandy soils, which readily permit itself at a distance, and to its situation on the summit of a ridge at such an elevation as to ratify the atmosphere, and at the same time gives a most thorough system of drainage to the neighboring country. Being surrounded by immense pine forests, it has also the advanages incidential to pine regions.

In regard to the beautiful effects of the climate, your Committee can speak from personal knowledge as well as from observation of its effects on others, as several of them have been induced to locate here on account of illhealth, either of themselves or some member of their family, and most cheerfully do they bear testimony to the good result. Many eminent medical practitioners who are acquainted with this locality, as Dr. Dickson of Philadelphia, Dr. Geddings, of Charleston, Dr. Gaillard, (editor of the Richmond Med-

Here you have \$1500 to the ical Journal), was appointed by the Governhand, even if the wine only brought \$1. You ment during the war to examine different

bushels of corn, the yield of wine, in an ave- insiduous and flattering nature. For often over. These are not surmises, but positive that he has so nearly recovered; that he can venture to return without danger; but the predisposing causes again acting on an enfee bled constitution with renewed vigor, soon hurries him to a premature grave, or recourse is had to a change of climate when the dis ease is so firmly seated, and the tissues and organs are affected to such an extent as to riously threatened with its evils, and can ap preciate the danger, your Committee would suggest the earnest consideration of the ad vantages offered to them here, by engaging it some occupation, such as some of these men tioned in this article, in which the wealthy will find amusement and those of limited means an addition to their income. Such employments will afford a motive and incentive for taking exercise in the open air, and prevent the mind dwelling to an undue ex tent on the symptoms of the case, which so often hastens the progress of the disease. The adoption of this course would enable the patient to be surrounded with "home comforts' and the pleasures of the domestic circle; re fined society will add to his enjoyments. schools, churches and physicians would be convenient; articles of necessity, comfort or luxury could be readily obtained, and the many inconveniences incident to a residence in a foreign country avoided. The telegraph ic wires and mails would afford regular and constant communication wish distant friends. and, should necessity require occasional atten tion to business at the former residence, i would take but a few days to run there and back. The piny woods roads, covered with

the fallen straw, will tempt him to ride o drive. If a disciple of Walton, the trout jack, bream and perch, with which the mil ponds and creeks are stocked, will furnish sport; and if fend of gunning, many an hour can be whiled away shooting quails (or par tridges), squirrels, doves, &c. The want of a first class hotel, with a good livery stable, gymnasium, billiard saloon and other facilities for recreation and exercise is generally admitted, and travelers have fre quently expressed their surprise that sucan evident opportunity for making mone should be neglected. At the fashionabl

springs and sea side watering places, expenalthough "the scason" is but for a few short weeks. The celebrity of Aiken, as a reson varying in specific gravity from 1040 to 1108. by Mr. Schwartz, and to secure a room ar

> It is to be hoped that soon two or three new hotels will be erected here, so as to ac commodate all who may come; competition would increase the number of visitors, and as in other business, would prove advantage-

ous to all parties. About two miles from the Rail Road, there is a level plateau covered with large pines and oaks, and bordering on a most romantic ravine, from whose steep sides gush forth several bold springs of the purest water. It is a favorite resort of pic nic parties on account of its picturesque features. One of our Committee, suggesting to the owner its adaptation for a hotel and retreat for invalids, or a water-cure establishment, he offered to give, free springs which gush from our hill sides, an ad- any party who would erect suitable buildings. lition will probably be made to this list by as it was evident that suh an establishment would do well and prove beneficial, not only

to the community but to suffering numanity In concluding this portion of their report, your committee would express their readiness to fulfill the duties devolving on them by the second clause of the resolution of your honor able body, in regard " to corresponding with parties desirous of locating, and advising and assisting such as may desire to locate in this vicinity." Desirous of again seeing our native State advancing in wealth and prosperity, and confident that by a proper use of the oppor-tunities at our disposal, that remunerative employment can be afforded to both capital and labor in this immediate vicinity, we would nvite attention to and consideration of the advantages here enjoyed. In proportion to the skill, energy, industry, and discrimina-tion exhibited, will be the reward in any occapation or any country, here as well as any where else. Where industry is wanting, the choicest gifts of nature are of little value. Should any expect to find fortunes ready made and waiting to be grasped, they will monia, emphysema, tuberelest, hemorrhage meet with disappointment; but to such as are willing and determined to work, and build up fortunes for themselves and children, the

field is most inviting. The specialities we claim for our District and to which we invite the attention of enterprising and intelligent men are-

First. Unsurpassed salubrity of climate, noted for its beneficial effects on pulmonary diseases, and enabling the white man to labor, without feeling that lassitude and alebility common to low latitudes, and yet enjoy the productions of a Southern clime; with exemption from that pest of the West-Fever

and Ague. Second. Adaptation of soil and climate to air passages without irritating them; and some the production of the finest silks, wines, brandies and fruits. Third. Combination of advantages as

manufacturing District, but most especially for the establishment of potteries. Taking into consideration the locality of Aiken, the superoity of its climate, as attested the atmosphere is such as to challenge com- by the celebrity it already enjoys as a resort parison with any of the usual resorts of con-sumptives—even of the famed table lands of commercial centres of the South by means Mexico, and excelling that of the Islands of of the various rail roads and water courses Cuba or Madeira, or the cities of Italy. This alluded to; the extensive power of the cheap est kind afforded by the creeks and streams the immense deposits of the purest kaolin and the water to percolate through and discharge other clays, granite and buhr mill stones; the valuable woods and timber which abound in our forests; the vast demand that exists

throughout the South for thousands of articles every day necessity, as well as of ornament and luxry, which have now to be brought a distance of hundreds, if not thousands of miles; the advantages incident to locating factories where the raw materials are produced, and as near as possible to the consumers, thereby saving the cost of transportation to and fro; and the high protective tariff which must be levied for many years to come, indicate this place as offering inducements and advantages rarely to be found, and worthy of consideration.

A "DEAD TRAITOR."-The Philadelphia Inquirer speaks of the illustrious "Stonewall" Jackson as a "dead traitor."

On which the Cincinnati Inquirer very truthfully remarks: "It would be much more correct to say that he is a dead lion. whose remains are subjected to indignity from a living ass."

The Denton (Md.) Union says The first practical operation of the Civil Rights law that has come to light in this region of country, occurred in a neighboring

Another Brizilian Explorer. The Chester (S. C.) Standard of the 23d, ays: "We have the pleasure of congratulaing Dr. J. EcF. Gaston upon bis safe arrival rom Brazil. The result of his exploration if that country will soon be given to the pubic in an extended report, which is now in course of publication. The Doctor will re-nove, with his family to Brazil in the course f a few months. He corroborates in every espect the report of Messrs. Merriwether and Shaw of Edgefield, a portion of which was published in our last issue. His general opinon of the advantages offered by the soil, clinate and productions of Brazil is highly encouraging to those contemplating emigration. The soil is exceedingly fertile, the climate ealthy, and productions varied and valuable. In the province of St Paul, where he designs ocating, lands of the best quality can be ourchased for twenty-two cents per acre, on a credit of five years without interest. The water is free-stone, and unalloyed by minerils. An industrious emigrant can comfortaly support himself by his own labor during he first year and lay up something handsome. The method of agriculture in Brazil is of an exceedingly rude and primitive character. The rops of corn, cotton, coffee, sugar &c., are lanted and worked by the hoe alone. The werage yield of corn is from thirty to fifty pushels and one thousand to twelve hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre. Tropical ruits of every description grow spontaneousy and in great abundance. The better classes of society are intelligent, courteous and refind, and Dr. Gaston met everywhere the utnost kindness and hospitality. The authorties are anxious to secure a large immigration and every facility will be afforded stranfers to examine the country and make settlenents. No restrictions are imposed on religion or education. Taxes are light, and the policy of the government exceedingly liberal

I'd Find me a Grave. I'll make me a home, says the sailor lad, In the ship, as she rides the wave; 'Il laugh when the ocean's raving mad, I'll smile when the tempests rave.

and enlightened.

Let the winds rave on, let the black skies frown, For what care I how it be? When the vessel's a wreck I'll go down, down

And find me a grave in the sea-

I'll make me a home, says the soldier brave, Amid battle and gory fight; When the eagles in triumph above me wave, I will shout with a mad delight. could die so well on the battle field, My shroud of the star flag's fold;

On the spot where the trumpets of victory peal'd, I'd find me a grave with the bold. wish not a home 'mid the battle's tide. Nor a life on the briny sea, But I'll settle me down at my own fireside. With her who is all to me.

wish not a death in-the battle's strife. Nor a tomb in the ocean's form But I'd find, when my heart beat it's last in life, A grave near my boyhood's home.

Confederate Dead. From a long list of Confederate dead buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky .. we extract the following names from South Carolina regiments. The Courier, on pubishing the list, says:

"It will be consoling to the friends of the unfortunate dead to know that, on the 26th of April last, all these graves were decked with flowers and wreaths by the ladies of Louisville."

S. Whitfield, Co. A. 10th Regiment, December 20, 1863. S. O. Berry, Co. D, 19th Regiment, Feb-A. Riggins, Co. -, 2d Regiment, February

1864. J. H. McClintock, Co. II, 20th Regiment, March 7, 1864. The following are buried at Danville, Ken

tucky: D. M. Fuan, Co. K, 10th Regiment. J. R. Snith, Co. F, 19th Regiment. E. C. Bevins, Hart's Battery.

J. R. Athley, Co. D, 19th Regiment.

D. Turner, Co. K, 19th Regiment.

R. C. Hardee, Co. G, 19th Regiment.

G. T. Byran, Co. I, 19th Regimet. THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN A VIRGINIA Count .- In the Virginia Circuit Court sitting at Alexandria yesterday, when the case of the Commonwealth vs. Roe (a white man charged with felony) was being tried, the Commonwealth's Attorney asked that be might be permitted to introduce negro witnesses to testily, claiming the right to do so under the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill. Judge Thomas declined permission on the ground that this was a State Court, and ho was acting under the laws of the State of Virginia, which forbade that a negro should testify in a case against a white man, except when the case arises out of an injury done,

attempted or threatened to the person, prop-

erty, or rights of the colered person, or In-

dian, or when the offence was committed by

a white person in conjuction with a colored

person or Indian. The Judge stated that it

was his determination to execute the laws of the State until he was ordered to do otherwise. The Washington correspondent of the New . York Times says: "A prominent person, who has just returned from the South, says arrangements are now being made by prominent Democrats to secure the representation of the eleven Southern States in the next Democratic Convention. Very many of the eading politicians North and South have held a consultation and laid out the work. Pernando Wood is the chief spirit in the movement, and expects the nomination for Vice-President. General Sherman is named

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN THE WEST .special Washington despatch to the Boston Post says that a prominent and very intelli-gent gentleman of the Interior Department, who has been journeying through Indiana and Michigan during the past two weeks on official business, reports that there is a re-action in political sentiment in those States. He was surprised to find so great unanimity in favor of the President.

THAT IS RIGHT .- We learn from the Chattanooga Union that the United States Government is repairing all the churches of that place that were damaged by their army. Such acts of sheer justice will have unmeasurable effect in the work of reconciliation. The desecration and spoliation of the churches in the South, are regarded as unmitigated outrages by the people, and a decent respect for the cause of christianity should prompt the government, to make amends, so far as it now ctin, for this disregard of the sacred rights of the people.

The New York Times says that Jeffersen Davis' trial will commence at Richmond in two weeks. He will have for counsel Charles O'Conner, James T. Brady, Geo. Sheaney, Wm .. B. Read, of Philadelphia, Brown of Baltimore. and Pugh, of Onio.

A gigantic cotton factory, called the "Manassas" manufactory, has been built at Cec. roilton, Miss. It contains 180,000 spindles, 1.30e

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